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BOOK NOTES

Zur Analyse der Gedächtnistätigkeit und des Vorstellungsverlaufes, von G. E. MÜLLER. 1 Teil. Leipzig, Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1911. 493 p. 1. Abteilung, Zeitsch. f. Psychologie, hrsg. von F. Schumann Erg.-Bd. 5.

This work is divided into four parts. 1. A general introduction, statement of problems, discussion of types and their mixtures, etc. 2. Self perception, especially in experiments on memory; here are included the discussion of subjective and objective observation, the psychic process in the description of an outer object, the operation of self-observation in its various forms, methods of reminiscence, etc. 3. This part treats of the investigation of prominent events of memory. Here we have accounts of Rückel's number, sense and other tests. 4. The fourth division treats of the complexes built during the process of learning.

Les localisations cérébrales. Esquisse médicale et psychologique, par JEAN FERRAND. Paris, Jules Rousset, 1911. 87 p.

This writer concludes that the point of departure of writers of researches on cerebral localizations is false. Upon certain erroneous facts has been built a wrong psychic doctrine destined to give intelligence a material explanation. Certain clinical, anatomical and physiological facts have been used to serve a philosophic cause; and this has been allowed to go on on account of the preoccupations of metaphysicians. One result is the condemnation of the theory of images and the magnification of associationism, which seems now to have triumphed over the old philosophical spiritualism.

The function of suspense in the catharsis, by W. D. MORIARTY. Ann Arbor, Mich., George Wahr, 1911. 61 p.

The author thinks he can do justice to this subject by refraining from such questions as the history of the Aristotelian catharsis and competing theories and confining himself to discussing the function of suspense in general, then in the drama, and third, in the catharsis. Starting, then, from the drama, the author, we may say, cuts loose from Aristotle. The author does not deem it necessary to define exactly beforehand the meaning of suspense, any more than critics agree upon what catharsis itself is. In the higher psychocrasis the author distinguishes the functions of entanglement and disentanglement and denouement; and in the last part, on the nature and scope of the catharsis, he tells us of its surface theories, its deeper basis, the reasons for diverse views, and its true scope.

La théorie du rythme et le rythme du français déclamé, par EUGÈNE LANDRAY. Paris, Librairie Honoré Champion, 1911. 427 p.

This comprehensive work is divided into three parts, the first on the theory of rhythm, its relations to movement, perception, art and discourse. The second part treats of rhythm in French contemporaneous declamation, deals with energy, duration, accent, pauses, rhythmic divisions, syllabification, verse scansion, metre. The third part is devoted to examples of declamation, for instance in comedy, Mounet-Sully, the poets, Italian verse, nuance of duration in music, etc.

Experimental studies of rhythm and time, by J. E. WALLACE WALLIN. Reprinted from the Psychological Review, March, 1911. Vol. 18, p. 100-131.

This investigation leads the author to the following conclusions. 1. The different thresholds for time are invariably smaller than the first rhythm limen although the difference is not large. 2. The different thresholds are relatively smaller for the longer intervals. 3. If we compare the two methods, using the same pattern, it appears that the threshold for the continuous method is slightly smaller. 4. As to patterns, the limens are smaller for the trochaic than for the iambic type of measure. 5. As to the size of the time limens, the smallest relatively to the interval length is 4.5%.

The essentials of mental measurement, by WILLIAM BROWN. Cambridge, University Press, 1911. 154 p.

This work is written for the professed psychologists who are interested in quantitative methods and in biometric methods of correlation. The correlation theory ought to interest educational psychologists. In the first part, on psychophysics, the author discusses mental measurements and psychophysical methods, and in the second part, on psychophysical methods, its mathematical theory, its history, its experimental results and its significance in psychology. In an appendix he discusses the theories of Fechner, Müller and Urban, with correlation table, etc., with an excellent bibliography. The work is to quite an extent mathematical.

An introductory psychology, with some educational applications, by MELBOURNE STUART READ. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1911. 309 p.

This writer holds that the main truths of psychology can be presented in simple, straightforward, interesting fashion such as he here attempts. He strives especially to avoid technicalities that would tend to repel rather than attract, and give the impression that the topics are abstruse and far away instead of being closest of all. The author attempts nothing original but merely seeks to make selections, to emphasize, etc. On this principle, he first discusses consciousness and then the nervous system, attention, instinct, impulse, habit, the senses, apperception, feeling, interest, association, memory, imagination, concept, emotion, sentiment and will.

The essentials of psychology, by W. B. PILLSBURY. New York, the Macmillan Company, 1911. 362 p.

The author attempts here to present the accepted facts of psychology, emphasis being placed upon fact rather than theory. Where theories conflict the better one has been chosen and the others merely neglected. His point of view is functional with attention to what mind does rather than what it is. He stresses the outer manifestations of consciousness, and yet uses the results of structural psychology, making large use of the hypothesis of the synapse. Thus he treats first of the nervous system and neural action in relation to consciousness and behavior, and then discusses sensation, selection and control, attention, retention and association, apperception, memory and imagination, reasoning, instinct, feelings, the emotions, action and will, work, fatigue and sleep, interrelation of mental functions, and finally the cell.

Introduction to psychology, by ROBERT M. YERKES. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1911. 427 p.

The author regards psychology as a description of consciousness, and so after an introductory chapter discusses this topic in various aspects, e. g., concrete experiences or varieties of consciousness, analysis and the problem of psychological elements, syntheses and complex experiences, sensations as elements of consciousness and their properties, psychic complexes of apperception, feeling, memory and imagination. The next part discusses psy-

chology as the history of consciousness or genetic description in the individual and in the race. This subject is despatched in short metre and the author does but very slight justice to it. The next part treats psychology as generalizations dealing with observations, laws, principles, as found in apperception, association, affection and memory. The next part is psychology as explanation and correlation, physical and psychic, bodily and mental processes, behavior and consciousness, while the last part deals with the control of the mental life, education, eugenics, etc.

Some neglected factors in evolution; an essay in constructive biology. By HENRY M. BERNARD. Edited by Matilda Bernard. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911. 489 p.

This book contains the mature results of twenty years of biological research to which the author brought a mind trained by mathematical and philosophical studies. In 1889, under Haeckel at Jena, he took up the problem of the origin of the crustacea. He later became greatly interested in entoptic phenomena and made a comparative study of vertebrate retinas which he thought did not consist of cells, as is usually stated, but a network of nodes which are formed by nuclei. This led him to doubt that the cell is, after all, the unit of structure of all tissue; he felt that it needed explanation. He finally reached the conclusion that in all living organisms there is a "prototomitic network." There must be more than one unit of structure. Periodicity and rhythm interested him also.

Medical revolution, by SYDNEY W. MACILWAINE. London, P. S. King & Son, 1911. 162 p.

This author pleads for a national preservation of health based on the natural interpretation of disease. He has lately retired from a long experience and puts his criticisms of the present practice of medicine in a plain, simple way in the form of an appeal to the people. His conception is based on Darwinism. All depends on the conception of disease, whether it is only negatively a deficiency of health or a symptom group with a special causation as in specific diseases. Diseases are of two kinds: those arising from the environment, extrinsic, and these may be of three kinds—parasitism, poisoning and traumatism; and the second class rising from the patient's constitution. These are intrinsic and fall into five groups—Incomplete development, constitutional defect, overwork, deficient work, wear and tear. Now to diagnose is to determine which series the disease belongs to. Merely to determine the symptom group is not to find the cause. Specialism must disappear and the hospital system must be reformed.

La pensée contemporaine: les grands problèmes. Par PAUL GAULTIER. Paris, Hachette et Cie, 1911. 312 p.

The great problems here discussed are convention in the sciences, the reality of the sensible world, the inner life, the originality of sentiment, the reign of liberty, the beauty of art, the virtue of morals, social reform, political necessity, the end of monism, the future of pluralism, and the value of action. These he deems the chief problems of our day in both the theoretical and the practical field. He strives to be at once idealistic and practical.

L'année psychologique, publiée par ALFRED BINET. 17th year. Paris, Masson et Cie, 1911. 498 p.

In this volume the bibliographical analyses include pages 389 to 496 and follow the usual rubrics; all the rest of the volume is taken up with original memoirs. In one Binet discusses what is an emotion and what is an intellectual act; Cruchet, the psycho-physiological development of the infant from birth to two years. There are articles on special methods in psychol-

ogy; the relation of the school and society; psycho-physiology and mystic states; new studies on the measure of intellectual level of school children; psychic functions in mental diseases; morbid altruism; the delirium of interpretation and systematized delusions; definition of alienation; mental confusion; parallels in the classification of alienists.

Pubertät und Sexualität; Untersuchungen zur Psychologie des Entwicklungsalters, von AUGUST KOHL. Würzburg Curt Kabitzsch, 1911. 82 p.

The author first discusses the time of unconscious sexuality or of ignorance as to the nature of these phenomena, which he describes as a period of longing, yearning, vague and indefinite as is its nature. In the second chapter he characterizes the pubertal development of the young man and devotes another chapter to the young woman. The best trait of the book is the description of the mental characteristics of the dim and vague mental trance of this period of life.

Die Traumdeutung, von SIGM. FREUD. 3d. enl. ed. Leipzig, Franz Deuticke, 1911. 418 p.

Although nine years elapsed between the first and the second, only a little more than one year passed between the second and the third editions of this work. In this new edition, the writer has taken note of his coadjutors, particularly Steckel and Otto Ranck, who have co-operated with him in making additions and particularly the new citations of literature.

Recherches sur les sensations de rotation, par B. BOURDON. Rennes, Oberthur, 1911. 46 p. (Extrait du Bulletin de la Société scientifique et médicale de l'Ouest. t. XX, no. 1, 1911.)

Il subcosciente, da ROBERTO ASSAGIOLI. Firenze, Biblioteca Filosofica 1911. 30 p.

Un nouvel accoumêtre, par B. BOURDON. Extrait du Bulletin de la Société scientifique et medicale de l'Ouest, 4^e trimestre 1910. 6 p.

L'anima. Firenze, Anno 1, Numero 2, Febbraio 1911. pp 35-62.

Psychologische Studien, hrsg von WILHELM WUNDT. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1911. 140 p. (Neue Folge der philosophischen Studien.) VII. Hefte 1 und 2.

Trasformazione e sublimazione delle energie sessuali, da R. ASSAGIOLI. Bologna, Emiliano, 1911. 11 p. (Estratto dalla Rivista di Psicologia Applicata, pubblicata e diretta da G. C. Ferrari. Maggio-Giugno 1911, Anno VII, N. 3.)

Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research. August, 1911. p. 364-476. Printed for the Society by Robert Maclehose & Co., Limited, Glasgow, University Press.

Proceedings of the American Medico-Psychological Association at the 66th annual meeting, held in Washington, D. C., May 3-6, 1910. Published by the Medico-Psychological Association, 1910. 514 p.

On certain electrical processes in the human body and their relation to emotional reactions, by FREDERICK LYMAN WELLS and ALEXANDER FORBES. Archives of Psychology, No. 16, March, 1911. New York, Science Press. 39 p.

Subakute Raucherparanoia und einige andere Fälle von diffusem Beachtungswahn aus dem Gefühl subjektiver Unruhe oder unbestimmter Angst (drohenden Unheils), unbestimmter Erwartung, und aus dem Gefühl allgemein erhöhter Importanz der Eindrücke, von MAX LÖWY. Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie, 1910. Band 5, Heft 4. p. 605-632.

Stereotype "pseudokatatone" Bewegungen bei leichtester Bewusstseinsstörung (im "hysterischen" Ausnahmszustande), von MAX LÖWY. Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie, 1910. Band 1, Heft 3, p. 330-340.

Indian languages of Mexico and Central America and their geographical distribution, by CYRUS THOMAS, assisted by JOHN R. SWANTON. Accompanied by a linguistic map. Gov't printing office, 1911. 108 p. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 44.

Antiquities of the Mesa Verde National Park, Cliff Palace, by JESSE WALTER FEWKES. Gov't printing office, 1911. 82 p. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 51.

Indian tribes of the lower Mississippi valley and adjacent coast of the gulf of Mexico, by JOHN R. SWANTON. Gov't printing office, 1911. 387 p. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43.

Preliminary report on a visit to the Navaho national monument, Arizona, by JESSE WALTER FEWKES. Gov't printing office, 1911. 35 p. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 50.

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